WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 02, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L21	l7 with l18	16	L21
L20	l7 and l18	206	L20
L19	L18 with l10	738	L19
L18	carbopol with l4	850	L18
L17	carbopol and l4	2699	L17
L16	dna vaccine same l4	1	L16
L15	dna vaccine and l4	44	L15
L14	l11 and dna vaccine	3	L14
L13	L11 same dna vaccine	1	L13
L12	l11 with dna vaccine	1	L12
L11	L10 with l9	200	L11
L10	polymer or copolymer	1590244	L10
L9	l7 with l4	342	L9
L8	L7 and l4	7488	L8
L7	dna vaccine or adjuvant	69832	L7
L6	L5 and l4	0	L6
L5	equine influenze virus	1	L5
L4	acrylic or methacrylic acid or maleic anhydride o	326588	L4
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L3	acrylic or methacrylic acid or maleic anhydride o	155667	L3
L2	6153184.pn.	1	L2
L1	5763415.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L5: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Apr 16, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5008373
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5008373 A

TITLE: Fusion proteins and particles

DATE-ISSUED: April 16, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kingsman; Alan J.	Islip			GB
Kingsman; Susan M.	Islip			GB
Adams; Sally E.	Kidlington			GB
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Malim; Michael H.	Upleadon			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 435/170, 435/171, 435/233, 435/252.3, 435/254.2, 435/254.21, 435/320.1, 435/69.7, 530/351, 530/412, 536/23.4

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. A fusion protein comprising a first and second amino acid sequence wherein the first amino acid sequence is encoded for by a yeast TYA gene sequence and the second amino acid sequence is encoded for by a gene sequence which encodes a biologically active amino acid sequence wherein the fusion protein self-assembles into particles containing a plurality of the same fusion protein and the particles exhibit biological activity of the second amino acid sequence.

2. A fusion protein comprising a first and second amino acid sequence wherein the first amino acid sequence is encoded for a yeast TYA gene sequence and the second amino acid sequence is encoded for by a gene sequence encoding a bacterial, viral, or protozoal antigen and wherein the fusion protein self-assembles into particles containing a plurality of the same fusion protein and the particles are antigenic.

3. A fusion protein comprising a first and second amino acid sequence wherein the first amino acid sequence is encoded for by a yeast TYA gene sequence and the second amino acid sequence is encoded for by a gene sequence encoding a therapeutically active amino acid sequence and wherein the fusion protein self-assembles into particles containing a plurality of the same fusion protein and the particles have therapeutic activity associated with the second amino acid sequence.

4. A fusion protein comprising a first and second amino acid sequence wherein the first amino acid sequence is encoded for by a yeast TYA gene sequence and the second amino acid sequence is encoded for by a gene sequence encoding a cytokine and wherein the fusion protein self-assembles into particles containing a plurality of the same fusion protein and the particles have

cytokine activity.

5. A fusion protein according to claim 2 comprising a first and second amino acid sequence wherein the first amino acid sequence is encoded for by a yeast TYA gene sequence and the second amino acid sequence is encoded for by a gene sequence which encodes a viral antigen and wherein the fusion protein self-assembles into particles containing a plurality of the same fusion protein and the particles have antigenicity of the viral antigen.

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L12: Entry 1 of 1 File: EPAB Oct 14, 1999

PUB-NO: WO009951269A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9951269 A1
TITLE: ADJUVANT-CONTAINING VACCINES

PUBN-DATE: October 14, 1999

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 39/39; A61 K 48/00
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K039/39

APPL-NO: FR09900666
APPL-DATE: March 22, 1999

PRIORITY-DATA: FR09804409A (April 3, 1998)

L15: Entry 9 of 44 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020136769
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020136769 A1

TITLE: Nanogel networks including polyion polymer fragments and biological agent compositions thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kabanov, Alexander V.	Omaha	NE	US	
Vinogradov, Sergey V.	Omaha	NE	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/487; 514/2

CLAIMS:

What is claimed:

1. A polymer network comprising a plurality of cross-linked polymer fragments wherein the polymer fragments comprise: (a) at least one polyanionic fragment which is an anionic homopolymer or copolymer comprising at least three repeating units, each of the repeating units is capable of ionization to form a negative charge in an aqueous solution; and (b) at least one nonionic homopolymer or copolymer comprising at least three of the same or different repeating units containing at least one atom selected from the group consisting of oxygen and nitrogen.

2. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein each of the repeating units in the polyanionic fragment are selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur and phosphorous.

3. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein each of the repeating units in the polyanionic fragment is an acid selected from the group consisting of anionic amino acids, carboxylic, sulfonic, sulfuric, phosphoric and salts thereof.

4. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein each of the repeating units in the polyanionic fragment is selected from the group consisting of: polymethacrylic acid; polyacrylic acid; copolymers of methacrylic acids; copolymers of acrylic acid and salts thereof.

5. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein each of the repeating units in the polyanionic fragment is selected from the group consisting of: heparin; poly(phosphate); polyamino acid, polynucleotides, carboxylated dextran and copolymers thereof.

6. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein said polyanionic fragment comprises monomers selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, aspartic acid, 1,4-phenylenediacrylic acid, citracinic acid, citraconic anhydride, trans-cinnamic acid, 4-hydroxy cinnamic acid, trans-glutaconic acid, glutamic acid, itaconic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, methacrylic acid, trans-beta-hydromuconic acid, trans-trans-muconic acid, ricinolei acid, 2-propene-1-sulfonic acid, 4-styrene sulfonic acid, trans-traumatic acid, vinylsulfonic acid, vinyl phosphoric acid, vinyl benzoic acid and vinyl glycolic acid.

7. The polymer network according to claim 1 wherein the network size is between about

20 nm and about 300 nm.

8. The polymer network according to claim 1 wherein the network size is between about 20 nm and about 200 nm.

9. The polymer network according to claim 1 wherein the network size is between about 20 nm and about 50 nm.

10. A composition comprising the polymer network of claim 1 and a biological agent.

11. The composition according to claim 10 wherein the biological agent is selected from the group consisting of polynucleotides, viral vectors, and viruses.

12. The composition according to claim 10 wherein the biological agent is selected from the group consisting of peptides and proteins.

13. The composition according to claim 10 wherein the biological agent is selected from the group consisting of immunoglobulins, immunomodulators, immunoadjuvants, immunogens, antigens, and vaccines.

14. The composition according to claim 10 wherein the biological agent is selected from the group consisting of dyes, radiolabels, radio-opaque compounds, and fluorescent compounds.

15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polymer network according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. A composition comprising the polymer network of claim 1 and a targeting molecule.

17. A method of immunizing an organism comprising administering to said organism an effective amount of a polymer network according to claim 1 and a biological agent.

18. A method of treating an organism in need of treatment comprising administering to said organism an effective amount of the polymer network composition of claim 1 and a biological agent.

19. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein the polyanionic and nonionic polymer fragments have a degree of polymerization between about 20 and about 100,000.

20. The polymer network of claim 19 wherein the degree of polymerization is between about 30 and about 10,000.

21. The polymer network of claim 20 wherein the degree of polymerization is between about 30 and 1,000.

22. The polymer network of claim 1 wherein the repeating units of the nonionic homopolymer or copolymer include at least one hydrophobic and at least one hydrophilic chain segment.

23. A polymer network comprising a plurality of cross-linked polymer fragments wherein the polymer fragments comprise: (a) at least one polyanionic fragment which is an anionic homopolymer or copolymer comprising at least three repeating units, wherein each of the repeating units is selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur and phosphorous and is capable of ionization to form a negative charge in an aqueous solution; and (b) at least one nonionic homopolymer or copolymer comprising at least three of the same or different nonionic repeating units containing at least one atom selected from the group consisting of oxygen and nitrogen.

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L15: Entry 9 of 44 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020136769
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020136769 A1

TITLE: Nanogel networks including polyion polymer fragments and biological agent compositions thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/487; 514/2

APPL-NO: 10/ 029682 [PALM]
DATE FILED: December 21, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 10/029682 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/146651, filed September 3, 1998, US Patent No. 6333051

[0001] This is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 09/146,651 filed Sep. 3, 1998.

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L15: Entry 25 of 44 File: PGPB Mar 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020032165
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020032165 A1

TITLE: Microspheres and adjuvants for DNA vaccine delivery

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/44; 424/493, 514/62

APPL-NO: 09/ 901829 [PALM]
DATE FILED: July 9, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application is a non-provisional-of-provisional application 60/216604, filed July 7, 2000,

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U. S. provisional application number 60/216,604, filed Jul. 7, 2000, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0002] Throughout this application various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to describe more fully the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

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L15: Entry 29 of 44 File: USPT Dec 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6495345 B1
TITLE: Surface antigen

Detailed Description Text (90):
Any suitable route of administration may be employed for providing a patient with the composition of the invention. For example, oral, rectal, parenteral, sublingual, buccal, intravenous, intra-articular, intra-muscular, intra-dermal, subcutaneous, inhalational, intraocular, intraperitoneal, intracerebroventricular, transdermal and the like may be employed. Intra-muscular and subcutaneous injection is appropriate, for example, for administration of immunogenic compositions, vaccines and DNA vaccines.

Detailed Description Text (91):
Dosage forms include tablets, dispersions, suspensions, injections, solutions, syrups, troches, capsules, suppositories, aerosols, transdermal patches and the like. These dosage forms may also include injecting or implanting controlled releasing devices designed specifically for this purpose or other forms of implants modified to act additionally in this fashion. Controlled release of the therapeutic agent may be effected by coating the same, for example, with hydrophobic polymers including acrylic resins, waxes, higher aliphatic alcohols, polylactic and polyglycolic acids and certain cellulose derivatives such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. In addition, the controlled release may be effected by using other polymer matrices, liposomes and/or microspheres.

Detailed Description Text (106):
In a further embodiment, the nucleotide sequence may be used as a vaccine in the form of a "naked DNA" vaccine as is known in the art. For example, an expression vector of the invention may be A - introduced into a mammal, where it causes production of a polypeptide in vivo, against which the host mounts an immune response as for example described in Barry, M. et al., (1995, Nature, 377:632-635) which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

L15: Entry 38 of 44 File: USPT Dec 25, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6333051 B1
TITLE: Nanogel networks and biological agent compositions thereof

Brief Summary Text (108):
A wide variety of polynucleotides can be the nucleic acid component of the composition. These includes natural and synthetic DNA or RNA molecules and nucleic acid molecules that have been covalently modified (to incorporate groups including lipophilic groups, photo-induced crosslinking groups, alkylating groups, organometallic groups, intercalating groups, lipophilic groups, biotin, fluorescent and radioactive groups, and groups that modify the phosphate backbone). Such polynucleotides can be, among other things, antisense nucleic acid molecules, gene-encoding single- and double-stranded DNA (usually including an appropriate promoter sequence) such as linear or non-linear plasmids, bacteriophage, viral vectors, DNA vaccines, DNA triplex structures, DNA and RNA mimetics, ribozymes, aptamers, antigen nucleic acids, oligonucleotide .alpha.-anomers, ethylphosphotriester analogs, alkylphosphomates, phosphorothionate and phosphorodithionate oligonucleotides, and the like. In fact, the polynucleotides can be any nucleic acid that can beneficially be transported into a cell with greater efficiency, or stabilized from degradative processes, or improved in its biodistribution after administration to an living organism, including humans.

Brief Summary Text (114):
Examples of genes to be replaced, inhibited and/or added include, but are not limited to, adenosine deaminase, tumor necrosis factor, cell growth factors, Factor IX, interferons (such as .alpha.-, .beta.-, and .gamma.- interferon), interleukins (such interleukin 2, 4, 6 and 12), HLA-B7, HSV-TK, CFTR, HIV -1, .beta.-2, microglobulin, retroviral genes (such as gag, pol, env, tax, and rex), cytomegalovirus, herpes viral genes (such as herpes simplex virus type I and II genes ICP27/UL54, ICP22/US1, ICP/IE175, protein kinase and exonuclease/UL13, protein kinase/US3, ribonuclease reductase ICP6/UL39, immediate early (IE) mRNA IE3/IE175/ICP4, 1E4/ICP22/US1, IE5/ICP47, IE110, DNA polymerase/UL30, UL13), human multidrug resistance genes (such as mdrl), oncogenes (such as H-c-ras, c-myb, c-myb, bcl-2, bcr/abl, tumor suppressor gene p53, human MHC genes (such as class 1 MHC), immunoglobulins (such as IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA), hemoglobin .alpha.- and .beta.- chains, enzymes (such as carbonic anhydrase, triosephoshate isomerase, GTP-cyclhydrdolase I, phenylalanine hydrolase, sarcosine dehydrogenase, glucocerobrosidase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase), dysotrophin, fibronectin, apoliprotein E, cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance protein, c-src protein, V(D)J recombination activating protein, immunogenes, peptide and protein antigens ("DNA vaccine") and the like.

Brief Summary Text (127):
Polymer Blends The polymer networks and the compositions thereof can be blended with various natural and synthetic polymers to improve stability, bioavailability, shelf-life and other properties that are relevant to the effects on the living organism and cell. Such natural and synthetic polymers can be cationic, anionic or nonionic include homopolymers, copolymers, block copolymers, graft copolymers or dendrimers of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, carbohydrates, acrylamide, acrylic esters, methacrylamide, N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide, vinyl alcohol, vinyl pyrrolidone, vinyltriazole, vinylpyridine and its N-oxide, ortho esters, amino acids, nucleic acids, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, heparin, phosphate, malic acid, lactic acid, carboxylated dextran, alkylene imine, ethyleneimine, amidoamines, vinylpyridinium salts, ionenes methacrylates, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, trimethylamonioethyl methacrylate and the like.

L21: Entry 3 of 16 File: USPT Sep 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6444799 B1
TITLE: P. gingivalis polynucleotides and uses thereof

Detailed Description Text (27):
"Adjuvant" means a composition comprised of one or more substances that enhances the immunogenicity and efficacy of a vaccine composition. Non-limiting examples of suitable adjuvants include squalane and squalene (or other oils of animal origin); block copolymers; detergents such as Tween.RTM.-80; Quil.RTM. A, mineral oils such as Drakeol or Marcol, vegetable oils such as peanut oil; Corynebacterium-derived adjuvants such as Corynebacterium parvum; Propionibacterium-derived adjuvants such as Propionibacterium acne; Mycobacterium bovis (Bacillus Calmetic and Guerinn or BCG); interleukins such as interleukin 2 and interleukin-12; monokines such as interleukin 1; tumour necrosis factor; interferons such as gamma interferon; combinations such as saponin-aluminium hydroxide or Quil-A aluminium hydroxide; liposomes; ISCOM adjuvant; mycobacterial cell wall extract; synthetic glycopeptides such as muramyl dipeptides or other derivatives; Avridine; Lipid A; dextran sulfate; DEAE-Dextran or DHAE-Dextran with aluminium phosphate; carboxypolymethylene such as Carbopol' EMA; acrylic copolymer emulsions such as Neocryl A640 (e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 5,047,238); vaccinia or animal posvirus proteins; sub-viral particle adjuvants such as cholera toxin, or mixtures thereof.

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L21: Entry 10 of 16 File: USPT Nov 18, 1975

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3920811 A
TITLE: Adjuvant compositions

Brief Summary Text (9):
The excellent adjuvant properties of the carbopol cross-linked acrylic acid polymers would be most desirable if the high viscosity of useful ranges did not render it impracticable in formulation and dispensing operations.

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L21: Entry 13 of 16 File: EPAB Mar 24, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 532833 A1
TITLE: Vaccine for equine rhinopneumonitis.

Abstract (1):
A combination vaccine which is effective against Equine rhinopneumonitis is made by combining an inactivated Equine herpesvirus type 1 with an inactivated Equine herpesvirus type 4 and an adjuvant. The herpesvirus type 1 and herpesvirus type 4 are combined in ratios of from about 4:1 to about 1:1. The adjuvant is preferably Havlogen, a Carbopol acrylic-based adjuvant.